Inaccessibility of loans to marginal farmers

217. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the World Bank estimates, 80 per cent of marginal farmers and 70 per centof small fanners have no access to loan from Banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in more suicide by farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto? ,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) World Bank, in its report on "India Scaling-up Access to Finance for India's Rural Poor", has mentioned that some 66 per cent of large farmers have a deposit account and only 44 per cent have access to aedit. Some 87 per cent of the poorest households (marginal fanners) surveyed do not have access to credit, and 71 per cent do not have access to savings from a fonnal source.

As per the Report published in 2003 on the "Indebtedness of Fanner Households" (as part of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers — 59th Round) by NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, out of 89.35 million fanner households, 43.42 million (48.6%) were reported to be indebted. Resultantly, 51.4% of the farmer households had no access to credit fiwm any source-institutional or non-institutional.

(c) and (d) Inability of farmers to repay the debt is one of the many reasons for farmers committing suicide in the country. The other reasons are excessive borrowing from non-formal sources, social tension, continuous drought affecting farm yield and their income, emerging changes in social milieu and alienation of the individuals from family and society.

The Government has announced a relief package in 31 debt stressed districts in the four States of Maharashtra (06), Andhra Pradesh (16), Karnataka (06) and Kerala (03) from where maximum number of suicide cases were reported. Waiver of entire interest on overdue loans as on 01.07.2006 is one component of the Relief Package. These overdue loans have been rescheduled over a period of 3-5 years with a moratorium of one year. Enhanced flow of agriculture credit has also been ensured in such districts.

Prices of essential items

218. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for prices of essential items like foodgrains, edible oil, etc. still comparatively high when inflation rate is constantly coming down and in Sep.-Oct. 2007, even less than 4 per cent;

(b) whether factors like growing integration with global economy play a significant role towards keeping the prices at higher level; and

(c) if so, what fiscal measures or any long-term strategies are being thought of so that Aam Aadmi, is not required to bear heavy burden of rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The inflation measured in towns of WPI for all commodities remained below 4 per cent in September and October, 2007. Annual increase in prices offoodgrains and edible oils have also moderated in recent months from April, 2007 as is indicated in the Table-1.

Table-1 Annual year-on-year inflation (%)

Period	All commodities	Foodgrains (Cereals +Pulses)	Cereals	Pulses	Edible Oils
Weight (%)	100.00	5.01	4.41	0.60	2.76
Apr. 2007	6.28	8.48	8.51	7.77	15.02
May. 2007	5.46	7.22	7.87	3.23	14.07
Jun. 2007	4.53	6.45	7.28	1.48	14.65
Jul. 2007	4.71	7.70	8.51	2.97	15.81
Aug. 2007	4.14	7.26	8.03	2.68	12.64
Sep. 2007	3.32	4.21	5.81	-4.75	10.63
Oct. 2007	3.02	2.71	5.46	-12.02	11.30

(b) Integration with global economy leads to greater transmission of the changes in international prices of the domestic economy.

(c) Containment of inflation remains high on the agenda of the Government. Anti-inflationary policies of the Government include strict fiscal and monetary discipline, rationalization of duties of essential items so that there is no undue burden on the poor, effective supply-demand management of essential commodities through liberal tariff and trade policies, and strengthening in the public distribution system.

Core banking facilities of SBrbranches

219. SHRI HARISH RAWAT; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the branches of the State Bank of India in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh separately, which have been provided with core banking facifities;

(b) whether Government-propose to introduce this facility in all the State Bank of India branches in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAE): (a) to (c) As reported by State Bank of India, out of 163 branches in the State of Uttarakhand 59 branches are provided with core banking facility and out of 147 branches in the State of Himachal Pradesh, 65 branches are provided with core banking facility as per statement *{See below).* The Bank also proposes to provide core banking facility to all the remaining branches in both the States, *i.e.* Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh by December, 2008.

Statement

CBS branches ofSBI in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Uttarakhand	SI. No.	Himachal Pradesh
Narender Nagar	1.	Kothari
Kotdwar	2.	Chamba
Ranipur	3.	Dharamshala
Lansdowne	4.	Kullu
Kalagarh	5.	Mandi
Dehradun main	6.	Nahan
Mussoorie	7.	Palampur